

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 843.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1862.

[Vol. XVI.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY DANIEL BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

## ALEX. PARKER & Co.

Have just received from PHILADELPHIA, in addition to their former assortment, India Nankeens, Rofe Blankets, Scarlet Cardinals assorted, Superfine Boutling Cloths, Calfskin, Stuff & Morocco Slippers, Knives & Forks, Cotton Cards, Belt Coffee, Teas, Loaf & Muscovado Sugars, Madeira, Sherry, Port & Teneriffe WINE, French Indigo, White Lead, &c.

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash, Country Linen, Linsey and Hemp.

Lexington, July 20, 1862.

N. B. A few of the best finished SAW MILL CRANKS on hand.

## LANDS IN KENTUCKY.

To be Sold by Public Sale in the Tontine Coffee-Room, New-York, on the 24 day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Eleven Thousand Acres of LAND, in one or more lots; lying in the county of Fayette, State of Kentucky, about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio river and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within fifteen miles of Main Licking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

## ALSO.

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, another TRACT of LAND of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, State of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio river, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Licking river, distant only a few miles from the latter.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement.

The Grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behoof of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for approved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Malter of Lexington; Mr. George Brock, clerk of Woodford county; or Maj. John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. And for further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John Wilkes, Charles Wilkes, or Lewis Simond esqs. New-York, or to Mr. Brown Dumfries, Virginia.

tf July 1862.

## FOR SALE

For Cash, or on Credit, 2000 Acres of LAND,

Situate, lying and being in the county of Bourbon, in the forks of Brush creek and Hinkton, near Millerburg, entered on a military warrant early in 1780, surveyed and patented in the name of Joseph Chew, and by said Chew, conveyed in trust to Robert and John Watts, of the city of New-York. The good quality and convenient situation of this tract of Land is so generally known, that a particular description would be unnecessary, as it is presumable those inclined to purchase will examine it. It will be divided if required.

The subscriber will sell it at private sale, and if not disposed of sooner, it will be offered publicly at the Paris District court in March next, where the title papers by application may be seen, and due attendance will be given by

H. TAYLOR, Attorney for Robt. & John Watts.

30th Oct. 1862.

## WILLIAM WEST.

Has Received and is just Opening, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. George Tegar.

## A Handsome Assortment of MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Queens' Ware, & Glass Ware,

Which have been bought on good terms, and will be sold for CASH, as Cheap as any in the State.

No Credit can be given on any terms.

Lexington, May 13, 1862.

P. S. I have on hand and unopened, an Invoice of MERCHANDISE, to a considerable amount, that I wish to sell by whole sale; payable principally in PRODUCE.—The purchaser must give good security for the true performance of his contract. W. W.

HARRISBURGH, (Pa.) Feb. 1862.

## PROPOSALS,

For publishing by subscription,

AN

ABRIDGEMENT

OF THE

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES,

OR,

A complete Digest of all such Acts of Congress, as concern the United States at large.

By WM. GRAYSON, Esq.

## CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall commence with the laws passed at the first session of Congress, held after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and end with those that may be enacted at the present session.

II. The whole will be comprised in one large octavo volume, of at least six hundred pages, and perhaps considerably more; it being impossible, till after the present session of Congress, to pronounce with accuracy.

III. It shall be printed on good paper, and type, and well bound, at FOUR DOLLARS. No money will be required till the work is completed, of which notice will be given.—N.B. It is at present in considerable forwardness.

IV. The Constitution of the United States shall be prefixed, and an Appendix added, containing all existing Treaties, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Rules and Articles for the government of the Army, and the Ordinance for the government of the Territory North West of the Ohio.

V. Lists shall be given of the titles of all the laws under the several heads of "Abridged," "Repealed," "Expired or Obsolete," and "Private or Local." Likewise, Tables of the rates of Duties, Post-Roads, and times of holding Courts throughout the United States.

The convenience of ONE book instead of SIX, the difference of the price (being only one third the rate of other editions), and the superior advantage of having all the laws upon each particular subject, classed together, and brought into one view, must appear striking and important; particularly as this work will be more within the reach of every one, and will comprize whatever his duty or interest requires him to know of the "Supreme law of the land."

WILLIAM GRAYDON, Editor, JOHN WYETH, Publisher.

\* \* \* The work it is supposed will be finished by the 1st of January next.

†† Subscriptions received at the Office of the Gazette.

## TOW LINE.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Wants a large quantity of the above article, if delivered immediately, at his Store in Lexington.

## ALL PERSONS

INTENDED to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward by the 1st day of October next, and make payment; no further indulgence will be given.

JNO. M. BOGGS.

Lexington, Sept. 6th 1862.

## JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this Office, the second edition of WILSON'S GRAMMAR, Revised and Corrected.

## VALUABLE MEDICINES, AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the PATENT MEDICINES hitherto in the hands of Messrs. MCGARR & POYNER, will in future be sold by Dr. SAMUEL BROWN only, in Lexington, Messrs. M. & P. having relinquished the agency in his favor. A fresh supply of the following are received from LEE & Co. Baltimore.

## DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obdurate Coughs, Asthma, sore Throats and approaching Consumption.—Price 1 Dollar.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficult duties are in taking it.

## HAMILTON'S WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past, cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons, of various diseases, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from Worms, and from obstructions or tenebrisms in the stomach and bowels.

The above valuable Medicine is sold in boxes containing forty Lozenges, at one Dollar per box.

## DR. HAMILTON'S GENUINE ESSENCE & EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for Acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Grains, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White swellings, Chlains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the face and neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

The pills operate mildly by urine, and by inflexible peristalsis, expelling the superfluous and morbid humors; they are highly congenial to the stomach, create appetite, alighten the bowels, remove lying pains, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful affiant to the pills in rheumatism, gout lumbago and palsy, and by its peculiar penetrating and dispersing quality, removes the most violent pains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. Swollen face, head ache, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be prescribed with equal success in such a variety of cases, but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all these complaints result from the same cause—disorders in the lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic vessels.

Price, 1 Dollar.

## Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.—1 Dollar.

## TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.—75 cents.

## Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which is proved by long and extensive experience, to be a sovereign remedy in the cure of Nervous disorders, hysterical affections, infant weakness, &c. &c.—1 Dollar and 50 cents.

## THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of all kinds of Head Ache.—1 Dollar.

## THE INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

For the cure of a certain complaint.—2 Dollars.

## THE DAMASK LIP SALVE,

50 Cents.

## THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

50 Cents.

## DR. HAHN'S GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

A certain cure, speedily removing the Corns root and branch, without pain.—50 Cents.

## INFALLIBLE AGUE & FEVER DROPS.

Warranted a safe and certain cure for remittent and intermittent fevers. It has never failed in many thousand cases in different parts of the United States. One bottle will frequently cure three or four persons.—1 Dollar 50 Cents.

## CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS.

1 Dollar.

## THE GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

For tetter, ring worms, and all eruptions of the skin & is highly esteemed throughout Europe and America, for clearing the skin and improving the complexion.—1 Dollar and 50 Cents.

## Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite to pro-

duce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coliciveness—flatulency at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.—1 Dollar.

OBSERVE, that independent of the above Medicines, being celebrated for their efficacy throughout the United States—they are actually cheaper in general and sold at lower prices, than most individuals must pay for the drugs of which they are composed, purchased at retail prices—being prepared on a large scale and in immense quantities, and sold here, without any advance on the Baltimore prices.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on Saturday the 10th inst. from the subscriber, living in Bourbon county, two and a half miles from Millerburg, on the road to Paris,

## A BAY MARE.

two years old last June, near fifteen hands high, a small star in her forehead, some white on her off hind foot from the pateron joint down, and the near hind pattern joint is crooked, which occasions her hoof to turn out, owing to a hurt received whilst a young colt. A man was seen riding the above mare on Friday last near Millerburg, and going towards Lexington, where he was again seen on Saturday afternoon, having parted with her. Whoever will deliver the said mare to the subscriber, or secure her so that he gets her again, shall have the above reward.

JOHN IRWIN.

July 20, 1862.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE Lexington Jail about the 20th of July last, A NEGROMAN, named ROBIN, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, yellowish complexion, smiling countenance, and well felt—very artful. It is supposed he will attempt to cross the Ohio. Whoever will take up said negro and deliver him to the subscriber, near Nashville, on the Cumberland river, in Tennessee, or secure him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JOHN GRAVES.

August 7, 1862.

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

## STOP THIEF.

SUPPOSED to have been stolen from the railing at doctor S. Brown's apothecary's shop, in Lexington, on the night of the 21st inst.

## A SORREL HORSE.

Fourteen hands 2 1/2 inches high, 12 years old, trots and paces, shod before, has a small star in his forehead, his right hind foot white, no brand recollected, with a new fiddle and a green saddle-cloth with yellow binding, plated stirrups, also plated curb bridle-bit, one pair reins in it much worn. Also, at the same time and place, another

## SORREL HORSE,

Fourteen hands 3 inches high, 4 years old, trots and paces, a star in his forehead, his legs lately trimmed, his tail has been nicked, half worn fiddle, double reined bridle, plated bits, martingale with plated hooks; one buckle to the collar.

The above reward will be paid for the two horses and the saddles, or TEN DOLLARS for each of them and reasonable charges by

WM. ALLEN and THOS. CARR.

Lexington, O.G. 25th, 1862.

TAKEN up by John Allison, in Jefferson county, near John Lewis's mill.

## A BAY HORSE.

Three years old next spring, fourteen hands high, a bob tail, branded on the buttock with S 5 applied to L 2.

A copy, Tell, JOHN HAWKINS.

August 24, 1862.

TAKEN up by Thos. Mathews, on McClure's run, Bourbon county.

## A BAY FILLY.

one year old past, the left hind foot white, some white hairs in the face applied to 12 dollars. Potted before

S. Dennell.

THE MINUTES OF THE NORTH DISTRICT ASSOCIATION OF BAPTISTS, are ready for delivery at this office.

Wanted, AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS. Apply to the Printer bereft.



Dennison & Cheetham, to the People of the United States.

FROM THE REPUBLICAN WATCH TOWER.

Proofs of the negotiation between a federal gentleman, authorized by the leading federalists at Washington, and Mr. Burr, to place himself in the Presidency at the late election.

Continued.

The extreme foliollude of Mr. Burr, to procure a certificate from the Reverend Mr. Abel and Dr. Linn, flating that they had received their information concerning his negotiation with a federal gentleman from common report, plainly indicates in him a difpofition to defend himfelf againft the principle charge exhibited in the View, in the moft conclufive manner. That he has not vindicated himfelf by testimony; that he has not given to the world other and better proof than his own confeffion of the negotiation, is fofolely attributable to his incapacity to do more. The charge is of fo ferious a nature, and from the known character of Mr. Burr, fo probable, as to have induced him to call into action every power of his mind to repel it. accordingly he availed himfelf of the only alternative that promifed fuccefs. Mr. Burr had great reafon to believe that the Reverend Mr. Abel, if not Dr. Linn, had been informed of the negotiation by the negotiator himfelf. Still he deemed it poffible to obtain from them a certificate purporting that common report had informed them of the negotiation. Even fuch a certificate would have been confoling to Mr. Burr, and no doubt publifhed with great triumph. And fuch a certificate, knowing, as he did, the connection of Mr. Abel and Dr. Linn with the negotiator, was the only one for which he could afcertain. Hence thofe gloomy reflections which feized his mind when the certificate was in fact twice refufed, may be readily accounted for. But why did not Mr. Burr afk, when the Reverend Mr. Abel boldly faid we did not receive the information from common report, from whom then did you derive it? If the monitor within had not proclaimed to him his guilt, had he not negotiated with the federalifts to place himfelf in the Prefidency, would he not have faid, with an air of triumphant triumph, if you received not your information from common report, from whom, then, do you derive it? I deny that the information is true; I defy the world to prove it to me; I challenge investigation of it; I infill upon it that you had your information from common report, fince the information has no foundation in truth. Would not a guiltlefs man, accufed of an offence fo enormous, have demanded of him who the reverend gentlemen had obtained their information? Mr. Burr, however, made no fuch demand; no fuch enquiry.

On the other hand, the refusal of Dr. Linn, and the Reverend Mr. Abel to give the required certificate, evinces that they relied implicitly on the foborce of their information; that they had good caufe to deem it correct; that they were in fact almoft as certain that Mr. Burr had negotiated to place himfelf in the Prefidential chair, as if they themfelves had been the negotiators. The refusal is, not indeed conclufive proof of the negotiation, but it fhews, in the cleareft point of view, that the Reverend Mr. Abel and Dr. Linn had to them fatisfactory caufe to believe that Mr. Burr had cordially received the negotiator and entered fully into his views.

That the Reverend Mr. Abel and Dr. Linn were convinced that Mr. Burr negotiated with a federal gentleman, will be ftill more apparent when we flate who that gentleman is. We then declare that the federal gentleman who negotiated with Mr. Burr, and who was authorized to do fo by the leading members of Congress, then aflembled at Washington, is DAVID A. OGDEN, Esq., COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Mr. DAVID A. OGDEN refides in this city, and is professionally connected with General Hamilton; we believe they are copartners. They, however, both tranfact professional bufinefs in one office. The Reverend Mr. Abel and Dr. Linn are known to be intimate with Mr. David A. Ogden and General Hamilton. Hence when the two Reverend gentlemen flated to Mr. Burr that their information was not derived from common report, the allufion made to him have been very obvious, and the fource of their information, though never that we know or by them mentioned, will not now appear to the public fuch lies.

More than eight months ago we knew that Mr. Ogden was the negotiator; and it is now flated as an undeniable truth.

There is reafon to believe that the negotiation with Mr. Burr was ftill planned in this city. This is, however, only a fuppofition, nor very material in itfelf, but proper to be mentioned. On the 16th day of December, 1800, we received information that the electors of South-Carolina were chofen. From that day the fuccels of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr was no longer doubted by either party. The laft refufce of the federal party was then to effect the election of Mr. Burr to the Prefidency. Means were immediately devifed, and we think in this city, to accomplifh that object. On the 27th day of December, eleven days only after the South-Carolina news was received, Mr. David A. Ogden engaged a feat in the mail flage for Philadelphia. It is probable that previous to his going to Philadelphia, he conferred with Mr. Burr on the fubject of effecting his election to the Prefidency by the efforts of the federal party, and that

he went to Washington to confult with the leading federal members of Congress on the fcheme. It is believed that Mr. Ogden had no profefional bufinefs to tranfact at Washington, and it is therefore difficult to conjecture what induced him, at that bleak feafon of the year, to vifit the feat of government, unlefs to confult with the federal members of Congress on the project to negotiate with Mr. Burr the terms of his election to the Prefidency. We believe that Mr. Ogden went to Washington exprefly for that purpofe, and that he previously conferred with Mr. Burr on the defign.

We have flated that Mr. Ogden left this city in the mail flage for Philadelphia on the 27th day of December. The following certificate, which proves that Mr. Burr and himfelf rode together, in the fame mail, eftablifhes the fact:

"New-York, Saturday, 27th December, 1800, one o'clock.

Mail Stage.

Mr. Ogden, 1 feat to Philadelphia, £3 0 0  
Col. Burr, 2 feats to Princeton, 3 0 0

I certify that the above is a true copy from the Stage books.

MATHIAS G. LYON."

Mr. Burr and Mr. Ogden might have ridden together in the mail without preconcert; whether they did fo or not every reader will judge for himfelf. To us this fimple act fpeaks a pertinent and eloquent language; it indicates much.

Mr. Ogden did not remain long at Washington. While there he was authorized by the leaders of the federal party to negotiate with Mr. Burr concerning the terms on which that party propofed to elect him President of the United States. Thus commiffioned, Mr. Ogden returned to this city early in January, 1801, had an interview with Mr. Burr, and fubmitted to him propofitions which flay by and by we explained. To thefe propofitions Mr. Burr afented.

Immediately after Mr. Ogden's interview with Mr. Burr, a letter was written by a leading federalift in this city, to an influential member of Congress at Washington, giving a full and accurate detail of the negotiation. The following letter, addreffed to a gentleman in this city, and written at Washington at the time, fully explains the one penned by the leading federalift juft mentioned.

"Washington, Jan. 27th January, 1801.

"It is not true that there is an inequality in the vote of South-Carolina favorable to Mr. Jefferson, and the Union, I fear will have deep caufe to lament it.—The profpects are far lefs bright and decifive than could be wifhed, which makes it more interefling that the real friends of Mr. Jefferson's election fhould be watchful againft the intrigues which are in train for the purpofe of defeating it. So the following information comes to me through different channels in which implicit confidence may be placed.

"Mr. David A. Ogden of your city, when not long fince at Washington, was authorized by fome leading men of the federal ifte in Congress, to have a conference with Col. Burr for the purpofe of afcertaining two things; firft, what would be the conduct he would obferve if elected by the means of the federalifts in refpect to certain cardinal points of federal policy? Second, what co-operation and aid he could and would afford towards procuring fuccels to his own election, if the attempt could be made?

"Mr. Ogden having made communication accordingly to Col. Burr, was answered by him in fubftance, that as to the firft point it would not be proper or expedient to enter into explanation—that the federalifts muft rely upon the fiftuation in which he would be placed if raifed to the Prefidency by their votes, in opposition to the adverse parties. That as to the fecond point, the federalifts might be affured that New-York and Tennessee, on a fecond ballot would vote for him, and that probably New-Jerfey and one of the fothern flates might be induced to do the fame.

"In a fubfequent conference, he referred to a gentleman who he faid would be entrusted to frank more particularly and was to be his confidential friend at the feat of government."

"The material points of this negotiation, though not with all the particulars mentioned above, have been communicated in a letter from a high federal character in your city, and one who has long had a predominant controul in his party, to an influential member of Congress.

"This is the well known wifdom of the people bartered to promote individual intereft, and a man elevated to the great office of the flate who has been raifed into notice by the well-earned popularity of him he would fupplant."

"This comes to me in a flage which renders any communication of it embarraffing in the extreme, and requires particularly that the name of the negotiator fhould be a profound fecret; but it appeared to me effential that you fhould be apprifed of it the better to enable you to obferve the future motion of the parties."

"Means of a very prompt and imperative nature muft be adopted to counteract the fcheme. You may remedy both the poffibility of fome overtures from the profligacy and defperation of the party."

"Your delegation fhould be urged from different quarters to remain firm, regardless of temporary appearances or the opinions of wavering or timid minds. The federalifts difcover a concert ftrongly indicative of fome important object."

By advertizing to the date it will be feen that

the above letter was written immediately after Mr. Ogden's negotiation with Mr. Burr, and as it never had been received at Washington from a leading federal character in this city, detailing the terms of that negotiation. It will alfo be feen that the letter is of a highly confidential nature, and that confiderations of peculiar delicacy prevented its being made public to the world. Nothing but the importance of the fubject, and the bold, unblushing denial of the negotiation by Mr. Burr, could have induced the gentleman who wrote it, to permit its publication. Nor was the writer's confent to give it publicity obtained until a letter was written to him by a friend of ours for that purpofe, and to which the following is an anfwer:

"5th October, 1802.

"Dear Sir,

"I was abfent on a vifit and did not return 'till this morning after the mail had departed. I perceive the importance of the request which is made of you, but I am under reftraints of premeditation."

"Our intelligent friends, would I think be fatifined with my permitting the fubftance of my confidential communication to you to be known. The critical circumftances under which I gave it to you, have juftified me to myfelf. To give the exaét terms of my letter, may involve me in very ferious perfonal inconveniences; but if you have reafon to exped collufion between Burr and Ogden, and that engagements of fecretary have been made by others, you had then better authorife aliberal publication, and in cafe Ogden denies the facts flated therein, you are authorized from me to give the name of . . . as the high federal character I alluded to, as the writer of the letter to Washington, and on which mine was predicated. I made a memorandum at the time. I thought I had taken the date, but I well recollect it was in January. If Ogden fhould prevaricate and this becomes neceffary, it would conform with my wifhes that you fhould . . . my name."

"I am able fully to eftablifh the fact. I can hardly think he will lend his weight of reputation to countenance fuch extreme profligacy. But we ought to fuppofe nothing impoffible when we confider the ftrong motives of party policy which may exift for difguifing the tranfaétion."

To be continued.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, November 1.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of the legiflature, a fufficient number of members of both houfes appeared to form a quorum. In the houfe of representatives, John Adair was chofen fpeaker, Thomas Todd, clerk, Richard Taylor fergeant at arms, and Roger Divine, door keeper. After a fhort time both houfes adjourned till to-morrow ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, November 2.

The houfe met. After fome preparatory bufinefs, a committee was appointed to wait on the governor and inform him they are now ready to receive any communications he may think proper to make. At one o'clock the governor met both branches of the legiflature in the representatives chamber, where he delivered the following

### SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houfe of Representatives, Whatever painful fentiments I may have experienced on former occafions, when it became my duty to make known to the legiflature the flate of the commonwealth, and to recommend to their confideration fuch fubjects as appeared to me to be important, I meet you on this occafion with no other follicitude than what refults from an anxiety for our future profperity. The prefent is a period of peace—A general peace among thofe nations, in whole difpofes, however diftant from us, we cannot but feel an intereft, and that feafon of defolation, in which, though the oppreffor has trembled on his throne the oppreffed hath had his cup of mifery running over, is pallied away.

Hardly no longer by the apprehenfion that war may extend its baneful influence to our country, our flituation peculiarly invites you to a deliberate and difpaffionate review of the laws of the commonwealth, to amend thefe defective, to enact fuch as may be neceffary, and to repeal the fuperfluous, as exceffes which deform the fyftem, and needlefsly enbarrafs the citizens. To multiply general laws, without an evident neceffity, is indeed always to be guarded againft, as tending to produce ferious perplexities, and the attempt to remedy trifling inconveniences—but the legiflative power, when directed by a converfative mind, which takes into its view the whole fyftem of laws, and recognizes the relations and bearings of its feveral parts towards one another, affords facility and vigor to the admiftration of juftice, and fecurity and happinefs to the people.

Not doubting but that you have feverely turned your attention to the duties which devolve upon the general affembly, and come ther already prepared to tranfact the public bufinefs; I fhall not trouble you with many obfervations.

In a fyftem fo new as that which was introduced by the act of 1798, to amend the penal laws of this commonwealth, it was not to be expedted that nothing would remain to be provided for by the wisdom of fubfequent legiflatures. The civil relations, in which the convict in the penitentiary, fhall be confidered as ftanding, require fome regulations. The

mode of recovering debts from them, and the extent to which the wiles of fuch of them as may be married, fhall exert their right over the property of their hufbands, ought to be pointed out and eftablifhed.

Two efcafes from the penitentiary having happened during the courfe of the prefent year, your attention will naturally be drawn to the caufes of them, and to the means of providing againft fimilar accidents. It appears to me to be abfolutely neceffary that fome fevere penalties fhould be inflicted on thofe who ad fuch efcafes, or who countenance, relieve, or harbor the fugitives. Some method of punifhing thofe who efcape, more certain and fummary, than what the law provides for, likewife appears to be defirable.

The laws refpecting forgery and counterfeiting, will probably require to be reviewed & amended. The act of 1798, to amend the penal laws, make certain provifions for punifhing the crime of counterfeiting the notes of the bank of the United States, which undoubtedly ought to be extended to the notes of other public eftablifhments of a fimilar nature. It likewife provides for the punifhment of thofe who counterfeit the current coin, or aid in giving circulation to counterfeit money; but as cafes have occurred, and will very probably again occur, of perfons being detected in the midft of an unfinished procefs of counterfeiting, it would probably be advifable to annex adequate penalties to the mere poffeffion or being concerned in making or mending any punchcon, flamp, dye, mould or other inftrument, imitating the figure and refemblance of the current coin.

I would likewife fubmit to you for confideration, whether the 46th fection of the act paffed in 1796, concerning the examination and trial of criminals, does not require fome very material alteration. It provides that all indictments and informations upon any peccat of afsembly not affecting life or limb, fhall be exhibited and returned within one year after the commiffion of the offence, and not at any fubfequent period. Proper as this regulation might have been at the time it was adopted, it is fovery highly injudicious at the prefent period, when fo few criminal offences admit of capital punifhment.

You will regret with me the neceffity which there appears to be, to guard by ftill further provifions againft the frauds which are committed by the collectors of public monies.

When a fecterifhip becomes only a nominal pledge to the public, it is ftrange that fome more fubftantial lien ought to be required from thofe who are intrufted with the collection of the public money.

The report of the commiffioner appointed to view the turnpike road, and to direct the neceffary repairs, informs me that the road is in extreme bad order, nor does there appear to be any probability of its being put into good repair in a fooner feafonable time.

As there are defects in the law under which he was appointed, which preclude the recovery of the penalties defigned to be inflicted on him, in that fummary mode, which was probably in the contemplation of the legiflature; your attention to the fubject will be neceffary, in order to remedy the imperfections of the law.

The relative importance of this flate in the federal union, having been increafed by the laft cenfus; and the act of Congress authorizing fuch representatives to be elected in Kentucky; the law paffed at a former feffion, relative to elections, will require fome amendment in order to accommodate it to this object.

I cannot conclude this addrefs, fellow citizens, without reminding you of the various incentives to gratitude towards an over-ruling Providence, with which our flituation abounds. The earth flill produces for us lavifhly products of every kind; our population, our agriculture, our mechanic arts, and our commerce by the Miffiffippi, are fill in a progrefling and improving flate.

Veffels built on our own rivers, calculated for tranfporting our commodities to the moft diftant quarters of the globe, afford us a flattering view of the refources and future greatness of our country.—Harmony prevails among our citizens, and confidence exifts in the national government.

The profpect of a plentiful fupply of falt by recent difcoveries of falt-water in numerous parts of the flate, is well calculated to fruftrate that difpofition to monopolize, which makes war on the neceffities of the people, and affords an example of the tendency which public evils fometimes have to work their own cure, and which is in this inflance the more gradual, as the regular fupply of this neceffary of life, has not been protected by our laws from the influence of avaricious fpeculation, with the fame jealous forefight which hath guarded againft ungenerous attempts to raife the price of many other articles of fubfiftence.

JAMES GARRARD.

## FRENCH LANGUAGE.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he intends teaching the FRENCH LANGUAGE in this town. He will give private leffons in the day; and if a fufficient number of fcholars apply, he will keep an Evening School.

Apply to

SAMUEL MENNET, Next door to Mr. Wyatt, Coach-maker, upper end Main ftreet.

3 Lexington, 8th Nov. 1802.



Lexington, November 9.

From Frankfort we learn, that a bill is before the House of Representatives, for dividing the State into six Congressional Districts—and not to learn the boundaries of all the Districts.—The counties of Woodford, Jefferson, Fayette, Clarke and Montgomery, are said to form one; Bourbon, Mason, Fleming and Floyd, another; and the remaining counties on the North side of the Kentucky river, together with Shelby and Henry, a third.

Leave had been given to bring in a number of bills, the most important of which were to amend the law concerning Grand Juries—to alter the mode of summoning Juries—and to amend the Militia law.

**DIED,** on Saturday last, Mr. JOSEPH TILFORD, and on Sunday his remains were interred in the burial ground in this town.

About the middle of September, a dreadful fire happened at Liverpool, where destroyed ten or twelve of the finest factories in that city, together with great quantities of cotton and West-India produce. The loss was estimated at £1,000,000 sterling.

From a late London Paper.

#### THE AFRICAN STATES.

We have already expressed our opinion respecting the meditated chastisement of the day of Algiers, and other petty tyrants of the northern coast of Africa. It is certainly a disgrace to the great maritime powers that this nest of pirates, which any one of them is singly able to annihilate, should now for near three centuries, have been permitted to insult their commerce, to enslave their subjects, and to ravage the coasts of such of them as are sufficiently near, with no other alternative than purchasing, at whatever price may be set on it, an insecure and degrading peace. But the conquest of an extensive State on the coast of Africa, by such a power as France is at present, would be an evil too formidable to be compared with the payment, dishonorable as it is, of a few thousand piasters to an insolent petty foreigner, who owes his existence only to the jealousy of the maritime powers. Notwithstanding the difficulties and disasters which former invaders of Africa (including the valiant arms of Don Sebastian of Portugal, and the emperor Charles the Vth) have suffered; we think it not an impracticable enterprise for the soldiers and the general who conquered Egypt, defended as it was by the respectable military force of the Mamelukes, to conquer Algiers, where military discipline and organization is unknown. To a mind capable of maintaining such vast projects as that of Buonaparte, the possession of a single fortress, with the petty trade depending on it, would be but a step towards overrunning the whole African coast from Gibraltar to Barca, or even to the limit of his farther career, Acre. It may be said that the former chastisements inflicted on the Barbary powers, were viewed without alarm, and that no state interfered to check the measure of vengeance which another was disposed to inflict, not only in the bombardment of their towns, and the destruction of their fleets, but even to the establishment of forts and garrisons, and the retention of harbors and towns, to serve for an effectual and permanent check.

This is certainly true; but is the possession of Tangiers by so weak a power as Portugal, or for a mere trade as England, or the possession of Oran by a power so pusillanimous as Spain, which recently lent a fleet only to compound for the payment of tribute, to be compared with the conquest of Algiers by a people so great, so enterprising, and so ambitious as France. It is also to be considered that the Barbary States are infinitely making some progress in civilization, and though the present foreigner of Algiers may be mad enough to fancy himself endowed by heaven with strength to overcome all the world; the time cannot be far distant when a country not deficient in the means of carrying on a lucrative commerce, will relinquish for the certain and honourable gain of a fair trade, the shameful and precarious profits of a savage and dangerous system of depredation. That a chastisement, and that a severe one, should be inflicted by any of the offended powers, is true, & we should not be sorry to see it; but that an establishment should be made by any European power, particularly by France, possessing such vast resources, and such an immediate communication from Toulon & Marseilles, we cannot help considering, if, indeed, it should be attempted, as highly dangerous to all other maritime nations.

#### REMARKABLE.

On the 28th of May, in the midst of a violent storm, there fell at Puzs-Michel, in Hungary, three large masses of ice, each forming a square of three feet, and two feet in thickness, and weighing eleven hundred and eighty pounds. They were unable to move them. The greatest part of them were remaining on the third day afterwards, notwithstanding the extreme heat which succeeded the storm.

[London Paper.]

In the Freis and will be ready in a few days the KENTUCKY ALMANAC, for 1803.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Bordeaux, dated September 6, to their correspondents in this city.

"France will not make a commercial treaty with England; the latter takes it in disgust, and appearances look lowering—that is to say, something like a rupture."

BALTIMORE, October 22.

A letter from New-Orleans, dated September 13, says:—"We have nothing particularly new here. Our last advices from Spain were by the May packet, which brought the official accounts of peace, but no orders for its publication. The intendant of the Province intends closing the port, and has communicated his views to the governor. If the latter agrees to the measure, it will be immediately executed; otherwise there may be some delay. It is rumoured that the governor intends to oppose the measure until the publication of the peace. These things I mention, as interesting to your commercial friends. This place enjoys the most perfect health."

October 25.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Lisbon, to his correspondent in New-York, dated September 16.

"The sudden departure of the French minister, which we mentioned to you in our last, has hitherto been productive of no bad consequences whatever. It is said that general Lecourbe is to supply his place."

"After the declaration of war against France by Algiers, it has been generally supposed that something effectual would have been done on the part of the Regency, in curbing the insolence of the Barbary powers generally, and to reduce their system of warfare to something more like that established in Europe. It now appears that this will not be the case; France having made peace with Algiers for herself alone, and nearly upon the old footing."

"Your frigates continue to cruise and convoy in the Mediterranean; which however, has not prevented the Tripolitans from picking up two ships laden with West-India produce, which they have conducted to Messina."

#### [CIRCULAR.]

TUESDAY, July 9th, 1802.

"SIR,

"On the 7th instant the American brig Franklin, capt. Andrew Morris, was brought on board the Regency, from Tripoli, a Corfai of Tripoli. She was bound from Marseilles to Saint Thomas, laden with wine, oil, soap, flax, perfumery, hats, &c. on account of Messrs. Summer and Brown, of Philadelphia, and captured off Cape Pass. Yesterday the brig and cargo were put up at public auction in the city; but the masters and crew, nine in all are detained for Tripoli! I have official information that there are five Tripolitan cruises out—I request you will make this trip circular; that our consuls on the Mediterranean coast may prevent, within their precincts, all American merchantmen from putting to sea without convoy. Yours, &c."

"WILLIAM EATON."

PETERSBURG, (Va.) Oct. 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgetown, South-Carolina, dated October 10th to a gentleman in the City of Washington.

"The infernal French are disgorging the whole of their wretched blacks upon our shores. An express arrived this afternoon to the Brigadier General, with information that a French frigate was landing negroes about 32 miles from this place. Every inhabitant of the town were ordered to equip themselves, and march against them; which they did this afternoon with the greatest cheerfulness, and I believe would have gone with more pleasure had they to combat with the French."

[We have no other authority for the foregoing intelligence than what is contained in the above letter, and in one published in our last from a Raleigh paper. Should the account prove correct, it is one of those lawless acts of violence that is both insulting and injurious to us, either in a moral or political point of view and within the knowledge of the French government, so dangerous to our peace and safety, that we cannot refrain from doubting the truth of the report.]

ALEXANDRIA, October 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Mary's, to his friend in Savannah, dated 11th Sept.

"I returned yesterday from East Florida, where I got official information that a treaty had taken place in August last, between the Spanish government and the Creek Indians, viz. those that the renegade Bowles had influence over."

"They have given up all the white prisoners and negroes that had been taken, Bowles has cleared out with his associates privately; his companions were two fellows who fled from justice in the States: William Harris, a tall fellow

with a piece bit off his nose, well known in that State as a horse thief—the other, William McGirth, a likely young man, who made his escape from near Augusta for the above offence."

"A Nassau, (New Providence) pirate was taken at the Appalachee inlet, with supplies for Bowles on board: the pirate's name is Johnston, son of the notorious George Johnston: there are a number of American captains who know him to their sorrow."

YORK, P. October 27.

YELLOW FEVER.

We learn by a gentleman just from Philadelphia, that there were 36 new cases of the prevailing fever, reported by the physicians on Friday last.

LANCASTER, October 27.

All the returns of the general election have not yet come in; but, from what have arrived, and the information we have from different parts of the State, it appears our republican chief magistrate will be re-elected by a majority of about 30,000; all our representatives in Congress, amounting to 18 and 2 senators, will be republican. In the House of representatives of our State legislature, there will not be more than 9 or 10 federalists, and the number would have been fewer, if a confidence in their strength had not influenced a division of the republicans in some of our counties; that those divisions have excited we are sorry to state, for upon such divisions our political enemies rest their hopes of repossessing power. The experience of this division, we trust, will in future unite the exertions of the republicans, and teach them to discount a party, in whatever shape it may appear, whose means to obtain power are intrigue and discord, and whose use of it has been oppression and intolerance.

#### NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES IRWIN deceased, are requested to come forward immediately, and make payment to JOHN BRIANT, in whose hands are all the accounts and papers of the said decedent. Those who do not comply with the above request on or before the first day of December next, may rest assured that legal measures will be taken to compel payment.

JOHN BRIANT, } Adms.  
ARTHUR IRWIN, }  
Nov. 4, 1802. #3

#### ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE Anniversary Dinner will be held at Mr. John Downing's tavern in Lexington, on Tuesday 30th day of November.—Dinner on table at half past two o'clock. The Members are requested to meet punctually at 12 o'clock.

By order of the President.

W. MACBEAN, Clk.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment on a Due Bill for a hundred dollar, here, given by me some time since, to William Taff; as a deception was used to obtain said Due Bill, I shall not pay it unless compelled by law.

GEORGE HOWARD.  
Richmond, K. Oct. 21, 1802.

Scott County.

Taken up by JOHN STAFFORD, living on Eagle creek, near Cobb's station, A BAY COLT, his off hind foot white, a knot on his left fore knee, one year old; appraised to 18 dollars. August, 1802.

R. M. GANO.

\* A copy. Telle  
JNO HAWKINS, Clk.

#### PUBLIC SALE.

TO be sold at public sale on the 25th of November next on the premises, One Hundred Acres of

FIRST RATE LAND, lying on the waters of North Elkhorn, well watered and delightfully situated, lying within fifteen miles of Lexington, six miles from Georgetown, three miles from General Henry's mill, and three miles from Mr. John Troxall's mill, together with about 15 acres of cleared land, and several very convenient cabins, with a good general warrantee deed to the purchaser, by the subscriber.

DANIEL HOOK.

October 30th, 1802.  
N. B. Any person that wishes to purchase may be acquainted with the terms of sale by applying to the subscriber who lives on the land.

\*twf DANL. HOOK.

#### ROUND TEXT COPIES,

May be had at this Office,  
Price 2/3.

Gentlemen who hold subscription papers for the MEDLEY, or MONTHLY MISCELLANY, are requested to forward the names of subscribers before the 1st January next, as the publication will certainly commence at that time.

The Editor solicits communications for the above work. Those for the first number, will be received until the 1st December.

#### EAR-RINGS FOUND.

Found about two weeks since, in this town, a pair of Gold Ear-Rings. The owner can get them by applying at this office, and paying the expence of advertising.

October 26.

#### 100 DOLLARS REWARD.

THE Mail from this place to Breckinridge Court-House, containing all the letters and packages for the Green river country, Nashville, Natchez, New-Orleans, &c, was this morning forcibly taken from the riders, together with his great-coat and post-horn, about six miles from Shelbyville, on the road to Middleburgh. Any person or persons who will apprehend the villain who perpetrated the above robbery, and prosecute him to conviction, shall receive the above reward.

ISAAC E. GANO, P.M. Frankfort K.  
In behalf of the Post-Master-General.  
Frankfort, 30th October, 1802.

#### SCHOOL-MASTER WANTED.

AN English School-Master, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement in the neighborhood of Lexington, to commence before Christmas. Apply at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.

November 2, 1802.

#### WHEREAS

Benjamin Ward deceased, of the county of Bourbon, in his lifetime purchased a certain tract of land of a certain Samuel Wilson, of the county aforesaid, at the price of five Dollars per acre, being situate and lying about four miles above Cain-Ridge meeting house, on the iron works road—these are therefore to forewarn any person or persons from purchasing said tract, as it is already secured by purchase, and the money nearly paid up.

ELIZABETH WARD, } Guard'ns  
W.M. WARD, }  
3P\* October 25, 1802.

TAKEN up by William Anderson, Bourbon county, Hinkton's station, a BAY HORSE,

four years old, fourteen hands and a half high, the off hind foot white, branded on the near buttock thus, RF, shod before; appraised to 15l, the third day of August 1802.

\* A true copy,  
John Watson, J.P. B. C.

#### MILL-RIGHTS WANTED.

I WILL GIVE GENEROUS WAGES TO FIVE GOOD MILL-WRIGHTS.

JNO. FISBACK, Jeffersonine.  
16th October, 1802. 4W



#### FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax Seed.

Also RED CLOVER SEED,  
FOR SALE,  
ANDR. McALLA & Co.

PUBLISHED  
Last Spring, and are yet for Sale at this Office.

A REVIEW  
OF THE  
NOTED REVIVAL IN KENTUCKY,  
BY THE REV. ADAM RANKIN.

Price.  
By the hundred, 23 1/2d each.  
Dozen, 28 6d do.  
Single, 3s.

A. RANKIN.

PRESENTS his grateful acknowledgments to his Readers, for the encouragement they have given his humble attempt to serve the public—requesting all those who purchase his Books, to leave their names with those from whom they buy; as he means to emit to them gratis an Appendix, he is now writing on another subject—to contain about 18 pages.  
May 11, 1802.



# SACRED TO THE MUSES.

## THE TEAR OF BEAUTY.

Seedown Maria's blushing cheek  
The tear of soft compassion flow;  
These tears a yielding heart bespeak—  
A heart that feels for others' woe.

May not those drops, that frequent fall,  
To my fond head propitious prove?  
The heart that melts at pity's call  
Will own the softer voice of love.

Earth ne'er produc'd a gem so rare,  
Nor wealthy ocean's ample space  
So rich a pearl—as that bright tear  
That lingers on Maria's face.

So hangs upon the morning rose  
The chrysal drop of heaven's reft;  
A while with tender lustre glows  
Is gone—and leaves no trace behind.

## ANECDOTE.

**DUELING**, 's one of the few evils which may be supposed to increase at the close of a war. Men who are in earnest, may not easily get out of the habit of fighting. Some considerable time ago, when the king of France published an edict against duelling, one of his officers exclaimed, "Mighty fine! the king has put down gaming and dice playing, and now he wants to put down duelling. How the devil does he think gentlemen are to divert themselves?"

## PROPOSALS

By Daniel Bradford,  
For Publishing by Subscription,  
**THE MEDLEY;**  
OR MONTHLY MISCELLANY.

I. THE MEDLEY shall be published in Numbers—one of which shall be ready for delivery on the first Tuesday in every month; and regularly forwarded to subscribers as directed.

II. EACH Number shall contain Twenty-Four Pages, duodecimo,—Printed with a Neat Type, on Good Paper.

III. THE PRICE to Subscribers will be One Dollar per Annum, to be paid at the expiration of six months—or Seventy-Five Cents, at the time of subscribing.

The first Number will issue on the 4th January 1803.

The design of this Publication being to combine Amusement with Useful Information, it will be the study of the Editor, by the variety of his subjects to attain that object, and suit the taste of each Reader.

It is expected that Literary Characters will accept the opportunity this Work will afford them, of rendering the results of their labours useful to the Public.

BESIDES Original Essays, the MEDLEY shall contain Selections, in Prose and Verse, from the most approved Authors.

As "The proper study of Mankind is Man," Biographical Sketches of those whose talents or patriotism have rendered conspicuous, shall be frequently introduced.

THE advantages resulting from the publication of a Literary Miscellany in a Country where the circulation of Valuable Works is not extensive, must be obvious.—The Editor has only to add, that Industry in the collection of materials, and particular attention to the merit and variety of Extracts, shall not be wanting on his part to entitle the MEDLEY to the patronage of the Public.

THE AUTHOR OF THE KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, presents his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general, for the notice which they have been pleased to take of his humble attempt to facilitate the grammatical instruction of youth, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage to a second edition, which he has just published with considerable improvements, in conformity to the original plan.

Those who wish to procure copies of the new edition, may be supplied at this Office, at Mr. Leavy's, and Mr. Jordan's stores in Lexington.

At the sign of the  
**SPREAD EAGLE,**  
IN CHILLICOTHE.

THE subscriber having furnished his new house, which contains comfortable lodging and private rooms, his cellar well stored with a variety of various kinds, his stable well furnished with separate stalls, plentifully stored with good timothy hay, corn and oats, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that his constant care will be to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom, in the most agreeable manner. He flatters himself that from his means of accommodation, and due attention to those who call on him, their situation will be as agreeable with him, as in any other public house in town.

**WILLIAM LAME.**

Sept. 27, 1802.

Walker Baylor & Son,

Have just received from Baltimore,  
a very general assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of  
Dry Goods,  
Groceries,  
Hard Ware,  
Queen's Ware, and  
Glass Ware.

Which they will sell on their usual low terms for CASH, COUNTRY LINEN & LINSEY.

N. B. We want to purchase a quantity of the Coarsest kind of Tow LINEN. September 2, 1802.

TROTTER & SCOTT,

Have just received from Philadelphia,  
a new opening, for sale, at their  
Store, opposite the Market House,  
A Large, Elegant, and Well Chosen Assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the present and approaching season,  
Consisting of

DRY GOODS,  
HARD WARE,  
GROceries,  
GLASS,  
QUEENS & CHINA WARE,  
BAR IRON & STEEL,  
NAILS of every description.

Also a constant supply of the best of SALT, from Mann's Lick.—All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash—only.  
Lexington, 7th May, 1802.

JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co.

Have just received and are now opening,  
a large and well chosen assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of the following articles,  
viz.

Superfine, Fine & Common Cloth,  
Calfimers,  
Swanndowns,  
Striped and plain Coatings,  
Rifle and striped Blankets,  
Fancy and Constitution Cords,  
Velvets and Thicketts,  
Camblets,  
Moreens, Jones's and Durants,  
Callimancoes,  
Bombazens and Bombazetts,  
Checks and Cotton Stripes,  
Jeans and Fustians,  
Bogpores,  
Plain, Clouded and Striped Nankens,  
Gingham,  
Dimities,  
Marfelles Velling,  
Mantaus, Lutefrings, Taffeties, Sen-  
chews, Sattins and Pelongs.

Perfians,  
Chintzes and Callicoos,  
Cambricks,  
Cambrick, Jaconet, Lappet and Book  
Mullins,

Do. do. do. do. Tambored do.  
Jaconet and Book Mullin Handkerchiefs.  
Do. Bordered Silks,

Bandanna, India, Pullicat, Romall & Bar-  
colona Handkerchiefs,  
Silk Shawls,  
Cotton do.

Cotton Romall Handkerchiefs  
Linen & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs,  
Coarse Mullins,  
Silk and Cotton Hofs,

Ribbands,  
Gloves,  
Laces and Edgings,

Sewing Silk, Thread and Tapes,  
Turkey Red,  
Groceries,  
Stationary,

Hardware,  
Cutlery and Saddlery,  
Queens and Glass wares,  
6d. 8d. rod. and 20d. Nails and Brads,  
Callings.

ALL of which they are determined to  
sell at the most reduced prices for CASH,  
COUNTRY LINEN or KEMP.

N. B. Those indebted to JOHN JORDAN  
JUN. either by bond, note or book account,  
are requested to come and pay off  
the same, as 'tis not reasonable further  
indulgence should be given.

July 1st, 1802.

## NOTICE.

The highest price given for

## MERCHANDIZABLE HEMP,

At the Store of

Walker Baylor & Son,

Opposite the Market House.

In addition to their present extensive  
assortment, expect to receive a large supply of  
Blankets of other Fall Goods,  
Red & White Clover Seed.

WALKER BAYLOR & SON.

Lexington, September 16, 1802.

HERVEY'S MEDITATIONS,

For sale at this office.

## ENTERTAINMENT, Sign of the Buffalo.

JOHN DOWNING,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and  
the public in general, that he has taken  
that commodious framed house lately oc-  
cupied by Mrs. M'Nair, on Main-street,  
opposite the Court-house; where he is  
furnished with convenient rooms, good  
beds, and a large stable with separate  
stalls for the accommodation of travellers.  
As it will be his principal object to fur-  
nish both house and stable with every ne-  
cessary the country will afford, he hopes  
for the patronage of a generous public,  
and assures them no exertion shall be  
wanting on his part to make their situati-  
on agreeable.

Lexington, Nov. 2, 1802.

Yvette County,

August Quarter Session Court, 1802.

vs. Beuchamp, Complainant,

IN CHANCERY.

Baker, Defendant.  
The defendant not having entered his  
appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of  
this court, and it appearing to their satisfaction that  
he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth.—On the  
motion of the complainant, by his counsel, It is or-  
dered, that the said defendant do appear on the first  
day of our next November Quarter Session Court,  
and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will  
be taken for confessed.—That a copy of this order  
be published in some Kentucky Gazette according  
to law; another posted at the door of the court  
house in this county, and a third at the door  
of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of  
Lexington, some Sunday immediately after Divine  
Service.

A copy of this

Levi Todd, C. F. C.

## NOTICE

HAVING removed my family to a farm in the  
neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still to  
do my business in town, I think it necessary to  
inform my clients that except during the sessions of  
the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit  
Court of the United States for Kentucky and the  
Territories North-West of the Ohio, I shall attend  
at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine  
o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon,  
at which unusual place, all who have business with  
me must attend.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

## FOR SALE.

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by  
Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by  
Mr. DeHum, consisting of Two New Two Story

## FRAME HOUSES,

Nearly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a  
large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House,  
and Three Lots belonging to the above premises.  
Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALITY  
LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about six  
miles from this town; the title clear of every kind  
of dispute; the Land is well watered, but en-  
tirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given  
for the payment, and the whole amount will be re-  
ceived in produce. The terms will be made known  
by application to Messrs. Cochran & Thurlby, mer-  
chants, at Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Dan  
ville.

J. BIRNEY.

Danville, 9th February, 1801.

PETER PAUL & SON,

## STONE CUTTERS.

From LONDON,

Now living on the Woodford road, Lex-  
ington.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends  
and the public at large, that they carry  
on the STONE CUTTING business in  
all its various branches, such as

## TOMBS,

GRAVE STONES of all sorts,  
Polished MARBLE CHIMNEY  
PIECES, and

FREESTONE ditto,  
SAFES, to preserve Papers, Mo-  
ney, &c. from being destroyed in case of  
Fire.

## BRUSH MAKING.

Eighteen Pence per pound, will be  
given for

COMBED HOGS' BRISTLES  
by the subscriber, who will in the course  
of a short time, have all kinds of

## BRUSHES

for sale, on more reasonable terms, and  
will warrant them as good, if not superi-  
or to any brought or imported here. He  
hopes the people of this State, will pay  
some attention to having them, or have it  
done by their domestics, in order to en-  
courage manufactures in their own coun-  
try, particularly as they are an article so  
easily saved.

They will answer as well taken off af-  
ter the hogs are scalded, as before, and  
those of a hog one year old will do, that  
is, all that are bristles, short and long—  
I will take them uncombed, the price a-  
greeable to the situation they are in.

JAS. C. RAMSEY,

Brush Maker,  
At Mr. Wm. Edwards's opposite Mr.  
Bradford's Printing Office, Main-street.  
Lexington, Oct. 4th 1802.

GOLDSMITH'S ANIMATED  
NATURE,

For sale at this office.

MACCOWN & TILFORD,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia  
And are now opening at their Store, in Lexington,  
on Main Street, opposite the Public Square,

## A Large Elegant Assortment of CHEAP MERCHANDIZE.

Amongst which are a variety of

Superfine and Coarse Cloths,  
Calfimers and Swanndowns,  
Striped, Plain, Blue, Drab Brown, and  
Mixed Coatings,  
Blue, Drab and Mixed Plains,  
Knapp'd Cottons and Halfthicks,  
Flannels and Baizes,  
Fancy Cords, Velvets,  
Thicketts, Corduroys,  
Camblets, Moreens,  
Joan's Spinning, Durants,  
Plain and Striped Callimancoes,  
Bombazetts and Wilebores,  
Nankens,  
Ginghams, Dimities,  
Marfelles,  
Book, Jaconet, Lappet, Tambor'd and  
Plain Mullins,  
India do.  
Mullin and Silk Shawls and Handker-  
chiefs,  
Callicoos and Chintzes,  
Irish Linens,  
Platillas and Brown Holland,  
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hofs,  
Lutefrings; Senhaws, and Pelongs,  
Striped and Plain Sattins,  
India Perfians,  
Diaper Table-cloths,  
Marfelles Coverlits,  
White and Colour'd Thread,  
Turkey Yarn,  
Umbrellas,  
A General Assortment of Saddlery,  
China, Queens's, Glass and Hard Wares,  
Cotton and Wool Cards,  
London Pewter,  
A variety of Books, amongst which are  
a number of the latest Authors.

Imperial,  
Hyfon,  
Young Hyfon,  
Green,  
Souchong, and  
Bohea,  
Coffee, Leaf Sugar and Chocolate,  
Pepper, Altipice, Ginger, Coperas, Mad-  
der, Allum, Arranetto, Fig-blue and  
Indigo,  
Nutmegs and Cinnamon,  
Log-wood, Red-wood and Fulsick,  
Brimstone, Resin, &c. &c. &c.  
They also keep a general supply of  
Cut & Hammered Nails & Springs,  
of every description. Bar-Iron, Crowley  
& Blister Steel, Window Glass, Salt and  
Castings.

All of the above Goods being pur-  
chased on the lowest terms, will be sold  
by wholesale or retail, at as low, or low-  
er prices, than any heretofore exposed  
for sale in this State.

Lexington, October 5, 1802.

United States—Sixth Circuit—Kentucky  
District st.

UNITED STATES, Plt'ffs. } On an inform-  
Against } ation for the  
ROBERT POWER, Def't. } seizure of a bill

ON motion of the Attorney of the  
United States, and it appearing to the  
Court by the Marshal's return, that the  
defendant is not an inhabitant of this  
District; it is therefore ordered, that the  
said defendant do appear here on the first  
day of the next November Term, and  
answer to the information filed herein,  
otherwise on proof being made to the  
Court of the due publication of this or-  
der, a writ of enquiry shall be awarded  
the plaintiffs &c.—and that a copy of this  
order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette  
for twelve weeks successively.

A copy. Telle

THOS. TUNSTALL, C.C.C.K.D.



**JOSHUA, A NEGRO MAN,**  
ABOUT twenty-one years of age, ab-  
out five feet nine inches high, slender  
built and likely, formerly the property  
of Mrs. Gift in Clarke county, broke Lex-  
ington jail on the 16th July, with Ro-  
bin advertised by Mr. Graves, and are  
now supposed to be in company. Who-  
ever will deliver the said Joshua at Mr.  
Leavy's store in Lexington, shall have  
**THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD**, and  
all reasonable charges paid by the subscri-  
ber, living near Lexington.

BENJAMIN MOORE.

August 11th, 1802.

BLANK DEEDS,  
For sale at this Office.